



(1) Publication number:

0 527 097 A3

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 92420264.1

② Date of filing: 03.08.92

(9) Int. Cl.⁶. **H04N** 1/40, G06F 15/16, G06T 3/00, H04N 1/393

Priority: 06.08.91 US 740532 06.08.91 US 741877

Date of publication of application: 10.02.93 Bulletin 93/06

Designated Contracting States:
DE DK FR GB NL

Date of deferred publication of the search report:
 01.03.95 Bulletin 95/09

Applicant: EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY 343 State Street Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US) 2 Inventor: Hamilton, John Franklin, Jr. c/o
Eastman Kodak Co
Patent Legal Staff,
343 State Street
Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US)
Inventor: Leone, Anthony James, III c/o
Eastman Kodak Co.
Patent Legal Staff,
343 State Street
Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US)

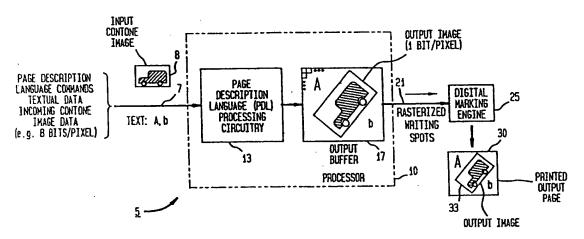
Representative: Parent, Yves et al Kodak-Pathé Département Brevets et Licences Centre de Recherches et de Technologie Zone Industrielle F-71102 Chalon-sur-Saône Cédex (FR)

Apparatus and method for collectively performing tile-based image rotation, scaling and digital halftone screening.

(57) A tile-oriented technique and associated apparatus for manipulating a continuous tone (contone) image through image rotation, anamorphic scaling and digital halftone screening for use in illustratively implementing a page description language. Specifically, an incoming contone image is first partitioned into aligned non-abutting tiles (e.g. 2151, 2152,..., 215₉). Overlapping blocks (e.g. 217₁, 217₂, ..., 217₉) are then defined which will hold output data for corresponding tiles. To effect rotation and anamorphic scaling of the contone image, two-dimensional sampling increments, in fast and slow scan directions, are defined to relate movement between successive pixels in an output block to movement between corresponding pixels in the contone image. Similar, though independent, sampling increments, also in the fast and slow scan directions and based in part upon scre n angle and screen ruling, are defined for mov m nt betwe n successiv pixels in a halftone reference cell. To generate output data for each successive pixel location in a block, incremental sampling occurs in the contone image to yield a corresponding sampled contone value. This value, in conjunction with incremental halftone sampling addresses, then defines a sampling location that is read in a halftone reference plane (e.g. 242₁₈₁), the resulting output of which is single bit halftone data that defines a writing spot. Each tile in the contone image is successively processed, using two nested loops (1950, 1960), with resulting output data for that tile being written into appropriate pixel locations in a corresponding block in the output image. Clipping variables, incrementally varying in two-dimensional fashion and in unison with the contone pixel sampling location, define valid output data for a conton tile that is to be written into a corresponding block.

EP 0 527 097 A3

FIG. 1





EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number EP 92 42 0264

Category	Citation of document with indi	cation, where appropriate,	Relevant	CLASSIFICATION OF THE
.eugory	of relevant passa	gas	to claim	APPLICATION (Int.CL5)
\	US-A-4 916 545 (GRANC * column 15, line 8 - figures 1-9 *		1-38	H04N1/40 G06F15/16 G06T3/00
D,A	US-A-4 918 622 (GRANG * column 12, line 11 figures 1-9 *	GER ET AL.) - column 25, line 20;	1-38	H04N1/393
		,		
-				TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.5)
				H04N G06F
		drawn up for all claims		
	The present search report has bee		<u></u>	Execution
Place of search		Date of completion of the search On Completion 1004	MT.	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS T: theory or E: earlier p: X: particularly relevant if taken alone Y: particularly relevant if combined with another D: document			principle underlying the invention tent document, but published on, or filling date t died in the application cited for other reasons	